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PLATE VII.—Fig. 1, Plant *Ptychomitrium Leibergü.* Fig. 2, Same $\times 22$. Fig. 3, Leaf. Fig. 4, Base of leaf. Fig. 5, Apex of same. Fig. 6, Perichetial bud. Fig. 7, Calyptra. Fig. 8, Spores. Fig. 9, Peristomial teeth.

SOME ADDITIONS TO THE FLORA OF MIDDLESEX COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS.

REGINALD HEBER HOWE, JUNIOR.

The following plants were not included among the Lichens attributed to this County by Messrs. L. L. Dame and F. L. Collins in their List, published in 1888. The preface to the "Lichens" in the above work, will show that these additions are only a few, compared with those that may still be added, and are in no way remarkable. For the records from Sudbury, I am indebted to Miss C. M. Carr.

1. *Ramalina calicaris fraxinea* Fr.

This subspecies is not uncommon in Concord and Carlisle, on ash and elm trees. In only a few instances are the plants absolutely typical, the majority being somewhat intermediate between *fraxinea* and *fastigiata*.

2. *Cetraria Oakesiana* Tuckerm.

Not uncommon in Concord, on base of conifers and birch. Reported from Sudbury.

3. *Usnea barbata florida rubiginea* Michx.

Not uncommon in Concord, growing in a reduced state on black spruces, white pines, and particularly on rocks. Always sterile.

4. *Usnea barbata ceratina* Schær.

I have one example referable here.

5. *Usnea barbata florida strigosa* Ach.

Uncommon. Collected in Concord and Bedford on Maples. Fertile.

6. *Alectoria jubata implexa* Fr.

Reported from Sudbury, growing on larches in swamps.

7. *Physcia pulverulenta leucoleiptes* Tuckerm.

Common on elms, ash, oak, and apple trees. Rarely fertile.

8. *Physcia obscura endochrysea* Nyl.

Reported from Sudbury, on Rocks.

9. *Peltigera scutata* (Dicks.) Leight.

One unfruited and poor specimen collected in Concord, was with some doubt referred here by Dr. W. G. Farlow and Mr. G. K. Merrill.

10. *Stereocaulon condensatum* Hoffm.

I have collected one example of this species in Concord, on an old stump, and it is reported as not uncommon in Sudbury.

11. *Stereocaulon pileatum* Ach.

One example was found on a rock in Carlisle. I am indebted to Dr. Farlow for the determination.

12. *Cladonia papillaria* (Ehrh.) Hoffm.

Through the kindness of Miss Carr, I am able to report this species from Sudbury, where she found it in several places. The determination of her specimen was corroborated for me by Dr. Farlow. Mr. Walter Gerritson, of Waltham, allows me also to report it from that township, where he has collected it on barren soil. Mr. Merrill determined his examples.

Since the Middlesex Flora was published the genus *Cladonia* has undergone such a revision that the status of its species in the country is exceedingly difficult. The following have been collected in Carlisle and Concord, and may be included or not in those given for the region under less specific names or by other titles. For the determinations I am indebted to Prof. Bruce Fink and Mr. Merrill.

13. *Cladonia pyxidata chlorophaea* (Floerk.) Wainio
14. *Cladonia fimbriata coniocrea* (Flk.) Wainio.
15. *Cladonia fimbriata apolepta* (Ach.) Wainio.
16. *Cladonia verticillata evoluta* Th. Fr.
17. *Cladonia cenotea furcellata* Rabenh.
18. *Cladonia furcata paradoxa* (Wainio) Fink.
19. *Cladonia pityrea* (Floerk.) Fr.
20. *Cladonia squamosa denticollis* (Hoffm.) Floerk.
21. *Cladonia Boryi* Tuckerm. (Sudbury.)
22. *Cladonia gracilis elongata* (Jacq.) Floerk. (Sudbury.)
23. *Lecidea enteroleuca* Fr. Not uncommon. and fertile on deciduous growths in Concord.
24. *Mycoporium pycnocarpum* Nyl. One fertile example collected on maple in Concord. Concord, Mass.

MICROSCOPICAL TECHNIQUE.

Many persons who have to use the microscope in their studies find it desirable to do much of the work at night and to such a good working light is not an unimportant matter. A very excellent light may be arranged by the very simple expedient of placing a piece of white cardboard six or eight inches behind a incandescent electric lamp and using the reflection from its surface. A piece of botanical mounting paper answers the purpose nicely and for the moss student is usually at hand. If an electric light is not available a good student lamp may serve in place of it. Such a light is almost if not quite as good as daylight reflected from a white cloud which, of course, has no superior. Sometimes it is well to shade the lamp in front by another small piece of cardboard. This suggestion may be old to many readers of the *BRYOLOGIST*, but those who have never tried it will easily solve the problem of a desirable light for microscopic work.

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